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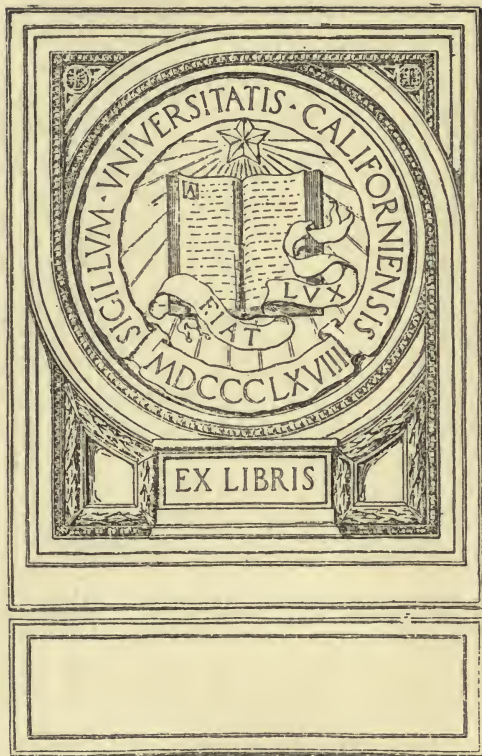
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CITIZENSHIP

History & Civics for Americanization

Ellie Marcus Marx

Johnson Publishing Co.





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CITIZENSHIP

HISTORY AND CIVICS FOR AMERICANIZATION

BY

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PREFACE

This volume was designed to meet the needs of those aliens who have made the United States their permanent home and desire to apply for citizenship. It contains the vital facts of America's making and gives the principles underlying our democratic form of government.

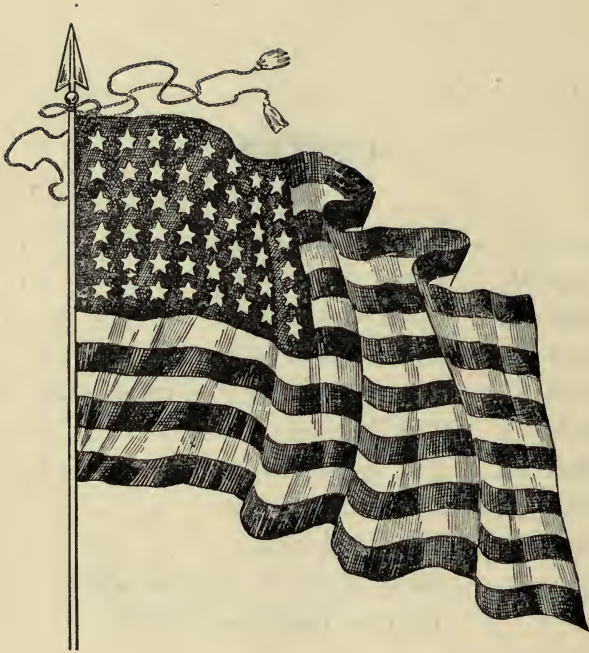
In this, the third edition, not much material has been added, and the few changes made were upon the suggestion of teachers who have had experience in using *Citizenship* in preparing men for the naturalization examination.

The author wishes to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. Oran T. Moore, Chief Examiner of Naturalization, and to Mr. Raymond Crist, Director of Citizenship, Department of Labor, for suggestions as to the treatment of the subject matter; and to Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va., for a critical perusal of the manuscript.

ELLIE MARCUS MARX

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'Tis the star-spangled banner;
O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave!

CITIZENSHIP

CHAPTER I

COMMUNITY WORK

A community is made up of a group of people who live under the same laws and have the same interests.

The five principal communities are: the home, the city, the county, the state, and the nation. Each one is dependent upon the others to make the best type of citizen.

CITIZENS

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

These rights are civil and political, granted by Federal and state governments:

1. The right to vote and to hold office.
2. The protection of the law.
3. Protection on the high seas and in foreign lands.

GOOD CITIZENS

1. They must be just and honest in their private and public business.
2. They must respect the law and uphold it.
3. They must take an interest in politics.
4. They must do all that they can to better the conditions of the community.

DUTIES OF A VOTER

Voting is the right to express your will in political matters.

Party organization is separate from government organization, but it is as old as the United States Constitution itself.

The two old parties are the Democratic and Republican. You should be loyal to your party, but only so long as that party has the best interests of the country in view.

Remember:

1. It is your duty to vote.
2. You must understand the questions upon which you are called to vote.
3. You must vote for good measures—those that will make the community a better place.
4. You must neither give nor receive a bribe.
5. You must vote for the best interests of the country rather than for those of any party.
6. You must recognize the result of the election as the will of the people.

7. You must uphold the law.
8. If you think a law is bad, you should not break it, but you should try to have it changed.

LOCAL WORK

The work of each community varies according to its needs, but every community—city and county—does all, or nearly all, of the following things for the benefit of the citizens:

1. It keeps the peace and good order.
2. It builds public schools and pays the teachers.
3. It cares for the public health.
4. It helps the poor and unfortunate.
5. It licenses trade; assesses and collects taxes.
6. It paves and repairs streets and roads.
7. It supports courts.
8. It builds public buildings.
9. It supplies playgrounds and parks.

THE CITY PROTECTS THE HEALTH OF ITS CITIZENS

The city knows that the citizens can do their duty only when they are strong and healthy; therefore, it makes provision for the general health in the following ways:

1. By disposing of all garbage.
2. By having a good water supply.
3. By having pure food and pure milk regulations.

4. By destroying flies and mosquitoes.
5. By keeping the streets clean and well-watered.
6. By having hospitals where free treatment may be had for those unable to pay for it.
7. By keeping people with contagious diseases away from those who are well.

TAXATION

Taxation is the taking of money by the government from the citizens to support city, state, and nation.

Taxes are laid upon the property of citizens according to its value. Taxes are levied on lands, houses, incomes, automobiles, horses, cattle, professions, and other things.

The people who make the most money pay the most taxes.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY

The expenses of a city are:

1. Its share of the state and community expenses.
2. Maintenance of health, fire, and police departments.
3. Support of the poor.
4. Repair and lighting of the streets.
5. Maintenance of libraries and public schools.
6. Care of public parks.
7. Support of local militia.

WORK OF THE STATE

1. It establishes normal schools for men and women, and a state university.
2. It makes state roads.
3. It provides hospitals, insane asylums, and soldiers' homes.
4. It makes laws to regulate street cars, railroads, and steamboats.
5. It supports reform schools, houses of correction, and prisons.
6. It appoints a board of health.
7. It administers the greater part of the laws.
8. It controls elections.

WORK OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. It controls post offices.
2. It gives copyrights and patents.
3. It grants pensions.
4. It makes naturalization laws.
5. It fixes certain taxes.
6. It makes money.
7. It regulates trade between states in the United States.
8. It attends to all foreign matters.
9. It decides questions of war and peace.
10. It supports an army and navy.

ADDITIONAL WORK OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. It protects the consumer by making pure food and drug acts, and by regulating transportation.

2. It protects the manufacturer by fixing a certain tariff on goods brought into the United States.

3. It assists the farmer by establishing agricultural colleges and Farmers' Loan Banks; by irrigating land and selling it for a small price to those who desire to farm; by providing a Secretary of Agriculture in the President's cabinet.

4. It protects the seafarer by establishing and supporting life-saving stations and lighthouses.

5. It helps the laborer by having a Department of Labor to enforce laws and settle difficulties.

6. It operates post offices; deepens and improves harbors, and maintains the Panama Canal.

7. It has a training school at West Point for army officers, and at Annapolis for naval officers.

Questions

1. What is a community? Name the great communities.

2. Who are citizens of the United States?

3. What are the qualifications of a good citizen?

4. Who are voters? What is the duty of the voter?

5. How does the city protect the health of the citizens?

6. What is taxation? For what are we taxed?

7. What does the government do for the citizens?

8. What business enterprises does the government have?

CHAPTER II

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In order to give as many people as possible a right in directing the affairs of the community, the state is divided into small districts called counties, which are nearly always subdivided into townships or towns.

THE COUNTY

There are about 3000 counties in the forty-eight states, and these are arms of the state government. For administrative purposes the county is divided into magisterial districts. Each county elects a board, called the board of county supervisors. Their duties are to provide funds to meet expenses and to order the spending of this money for the county. The chairman is elected by the members. Monthly meetings are held at the county seat and all persons interested may attend these meetings. After each meeting, the business which has been transacted is published in the county papers.

The school districts and the election districts are usually the same in extent as the magisterial districts.

Each district has a district school board, and there is a superintendent (appointed in some states by the

state board of education) who directs the business of the school for the county.

The courts in the county are justice's courts, and the circuit court. The justice of peace attends to all minor cases, and other cases are tried in the circuit court.

The constable or city sergeant in towns, and the sheriff and the clerk of the court in counties are elected by the people. They are officers of justice.

THE TOWNSHIP

In the Middle states and in many of the other states the county has a subdivision, called the township, which is especially convenient in the case of large counties.

The county attends to the business that interests the people of the whole community, and the township makes the laws for a small area of it. The work of the township usually is to support the public schools, care for the roads, and help the poor.

In many states there are as many as 1500 townships. As there come to be more and more people in the county, there will be more calls for this form of local government. It has developed extensively in the New England states and in the Middle West.

THE TOWN

This organization was begun in New England by the Pilgrims. All men had to attend church and



Pilgrims Going to Church

these men managed the affairs of the neighborhood.

The result was that local government developed in "towns" instead of in counties, as elsewhere.

In the early colonial days, church membership was requisite to sharing in government. In the South local government was by county, and county affairs were mainly run by rich landowners. Today neither church membership nor property ownership is needed in order to take part in governmental affairs. But as a result of early conditions, the government in the Northern states centered in the town; in the Southern states in the county; and in the Western states in the school district.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Cities are created by the state legislature upon petition of persons who live in the community. They

are corporations, and, as such, are governed under charters.

Charter

The government of a city is based upon a charter granted by the state legislature. A number of cities are working under charters granted a century or more ago, and which have been amended from time to time.

Some of the laws of the city are made by the state legislature, others by the city council. The latter laws are called ordinances. No law of the city must conflict with the state constitution.

THE THREE FORMS OF CITY GOVERNMENT

There are three forms of municipal government—council, commission, and city manager.

Council Form

The city is divided into wards, and from each ward the voters elect a certain number of councilmen and aldermen. These two bodies act together to make the laws. A mayor is elected by the direct vote of the people and is the chief executive of the city. The other officers are also elected by the people.

Commission Form

In the commission form of government, most of the executive power is vested in a commission of

usually three or five men. These commissioners are elected by the vote of the people, as are the mayor and the council. The power of the mayor is small under the commission form: the council passes the laws for the city, but usually according to the wishes of the commissioners. The commissioners actually decide what is to be done by the various departments: they appoint the heads of the departments and many other officials and see that the work is carried out. They are responsible for the conduct of the city's affairs and are expected to be experts in city government. The commission form was, some time ago, supposed to be a great improvement on the council form of government, but lately it has not been so much in favor.

City Manager Plan

This plan originated in Staunton, Virginia.

What the Council Does

There are no ward lines. Five or more men are elected from the whole city as a council, to pass the ordinances for governing the city. Any person qualified to vote in the city is eligible to the office of councilman.

The council chooses the city manager without regard to his political beliefs and solely upon the basis of his executive and administrative qualities.

Powers and Duties of the City Manager

1. To see that all laws and ordinances are enforced.

2. To exercise supervision and control over all departments and divisions.

3. To attend all regular meetings of the council, with the right to discuss, but not to vote.

4. To recommend to the council such measures as he may think necessary.

5. To make and execute contracts for the city.

6. To act as budget commissioner, and, as such, to prepare and submit the actual budget, after receiving estimates made by the heads or directors of departments.

7. To perform other duties that may be presented.

The city manager acts as the administrative head of the city government. There are five administrative departments under him: public works, public welfare, public safety, finance, and law. The heads of these departments and many subordinate officers and employees of the city are appointed by the city manager.

Through the heads of departments, the subordinate employees are responsible to the executive head, the city manager; the city manager to the council, the legislative body; and the council to the voters.

There are other city officers, elected by the voters or appointed by the council, according to the city

charter. Some of them are city clerk, treasurer, sheriff, and coroner.

CITY COURTS

a. Police court.

This court tries such small cases as are tried in the counties by justice's courts.

b. Corporation court.

This court tries cases of a graver sort than those which come before the police court.

c. Juvenile court.

This is a special court for children who commit offences.

d. Domestic relations court.

This is a special court for settling troubles between families.

e. Court of law and equity.

This has the power to act in certain civil cases.

Small cities are usually parts of circuits, together with one or more counties, and have circuit courts.

Justices of the peace administer oaths, issue summonses, and have the right to perform marriages.

Notaries public administer oaths and take affidavits. They have a seal, which, when placed on a legal document, is recognized throughout the United States and in most foreign countries.

SCHOOLS

The public schools are directed by a school board, usually appointed by the council.

In Virginia the State Board of Education appoints a superintendent of the schools of a city or town.

The local board, with the advice of the superintendent, engages and discharges supervisors, principals, teachers, arranges the courses of instruction, and spends the money raised in the city for school purposes.

The public schools are free.

In addition to the regular public schools, elementary and high, in many cities there are night public schools, vocational schools, and Americanization schools. These schools teach not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other academic branches, but many useful trades.

Questions

1. What is a city? Name three kinds of municipal governments. Who gives a city its charter?
2. Who is the chief executive of most cities?
3. What kind of government has your city?
4. Has your city ward lines?
5. What are city ordinances?
6. What kinds of cases are tried in police courts? In a juvenile court? In a domestic relations court?
7. What is the work of justices of the peace?
8. What is the work of a notary public?
9. What are the duties of the school department?
10. Where would one go to get a marriage license?

CHAPTER III

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of the United States each state is guaranteed a republican form of government. One state is very much like another in its political features.

The state form of government may be said to have had its beginning in 1619, when the first legislature in America met in Jamestown, Virginia, the cradle of the nation. This grew into the general assembly of



Colonial Courthouse at Williamsburg
(Designed by Sir Christopher Wren)

Virginia, which met through most of the colonial period at Williamsburg.

All states except Louisiana have laws based on the English law. Louisiana was settled by the French and has held to many of the old French customs and laws since it was bought in 1803 by the United States. These laws do not conflict with the Constitution.

By an Amendment to the Constitution it was declared that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

There are some matters, such as taxation, public debts, citizenship, suffrage, elections, militia, and eminent domain, concerning which both the Federal and state governments pass laws.

The states may not make treaties, make money, use the credit of the United States or make laws allowing people to break contracts.

POLITICAL FEATURES OF A STATE

There are certain principles which are the same for each of the forty-eight states in the Union:

1. Each has a republican form of government.
2. Each has a written constitution.
3. The constitution of each must conform to the Constitution of the United States.
4. Each has the three departments of government: executive, legislative, and judicial.

5. Each has a legislature, sometimes called the general assembly, made up of two houses.

6. Each provides for amendments to the state constitution.

7. Each supports a system of public schools.

8. Each removes high officials by impeachment.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF STATE CITIZENSHIP

In all of the states the constitutions confirm the following rights of citizenship:

1. Full freedom of religious belief and worship.

2. Right to trial by jury.

3. Freedom of speech and of the press.

4. Necessity of obtaining a warrant before searching private houses.

5. Right to a speedy trial of persons accused of crime.

6. That no person may be forced to testify against himself.

7. That no person may be tried twice for the same criminal offense.

8. That there shall be no excessive bails or cruel punishment.

9. That except for capital offenses all prisoners may be bailed.

10. That the cause must be stated in order to hold a person in prison.

11. That the civil power shall be superior to the military.

12. That soldiers in time of peace shall not be quartered in private homes without the consent of the owners.

13. That citizens have a right to attempt to repeal a bad law.

14. That every one has a right to live his own life, as long as it does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The powers of the state are its own. The Federal government cannot take from or add to them. The powers of the city are not its own. The state gives them and the state can take them away.

The local governments which are founded are county, township, and corporation. The last includes towns and cities.

The county is an arm of the state government; the city is a corporation, and is governed as one.

THE CONSTITUTION OF A STATE

The constitution of a state is the organic law which creates the branches of the state government, and defines the power of each. No other law may conflict with the state constitution, but the latter

must conform to the Constitution of the United States.

The constitutions of the states were made by conventions of delegates. They are amended by the people at such times as are thought necessary.

THE THREE BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Executive Department

The executive chief of the state is the governor. He is elected by the voters of the state, usually for four years. He may be removed by impeachment.

The powers of the governor are:

1. To appoint certain officials.
2. To pardon criminals, or change their sentences.
3. To command the militia.
4. To call special sessions of the general assembly.
5. To prepare the budget.
6. To veto bills passed by the legislature.
7. To supervise and remove other state officers.

Other officers are lieutenant-governor, treasurer, attorney-general, secretary of state, auditor, superintendent of schools, various heads of departments, and members of commissions.

Legislative Department

This body makes the laws for the state, and is called the legislature or general assembly. The gen-

eral assembly consists of a senate and a house of representatives or delegates.

The Virginia constitution declares that the senate must not have less than thirty-three or more than forty members; that the house of delegates must not have less than ninety or more than one hundred members; that state senators are elected for four years and delegates for two years; that the general assembly is to meet once in every two years. The session lasts sixty days, but the members by a two-thirds vote may extend it thirty days. Extra sessions also may be called by the governor.

How State Legislatures Resemble Each Other

1. The legislature meets at the capital.
2. The upper house is called the senate, and usually is about one third as large as the lower body, which is called the house of representatives or delegates.
3. Members must be twenty-one years old and residents of the districts they represent.
4. The legislature in most states meets every two years.
5. A law may be vetoed by the governor in forty-seven states.
6. The veto may be overcome by a two-thirds vote.
7. Each house is the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members.

8. Usually the membership of both houses is apportioned according to population.

Judicial Department

The Justice's Courts and Police Courts

The duty of the justice of peace is to hold courts in the counties for the trial of petty offenses against the laws of the state. The police courts try the same kind of cases in cities.

Circuit Courts

A person is tried in the circuit court when the offense is so serious that it may be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary. The circuit court has the right to hear by far the largest number of cases that arise. Virginia is divided into thirty-three judicial districts, with thirty-three circuit courts. A circuit ordinarily comprises several counties or a city and a county; the circuit judge holds court in each county in succession.

City or Corporation Courts

Every city of 10,000 inhabitants—sometimes of less—may have an additional court, called the corporation court.

Cities having as many as 30,000 inhabitants have a number of other courts.

The Supreme Court of Appeals

This court has power to hear cases which have been tried in the circuit courts or the city courts, and which may be carried to the highest court of the state for the last hearing.

In certain cases against state officials, this court has original jurisdiction.

The supreme court of appeals consists of five judges or more. They are usually chosen by the general assembly and, in Virginia, they serve for twelve years. Terms vary somewhat in different states.

Trials

The trial of all crimes must be by jury unless in the case of a theft amounting to less than \$20.00.

The jury is a body of twelve citizens chosen to hear the case. Usually they must agree before the person tried can be sentenced. In some states unanimous agreement is not necessary.

A person may not be tried twice for the same crime.

No person may be made a witness against himself.

A grand jury first has to decide if a person is or is not to be tried for a crime.

No person may be deprived of life or property without a trial.

Private property cannot be taken for government use, unless it is justly paid for.

Questions

1. Who is the chief executive of the state? Name his duties.
2. How does he get his position?
3. How long does he serve?
4. Name six other important officers of the state.
5. How does the state get its power?
6. How many states are there?
7. How may the constitution of the state be amended?
8. What is the general assembly or legislature?
9. When and where does it meet?
10. How many senators have you?
11. How many representatives have you?
12. What is the highest court of the state?
13. How do judges of the state courts secure their places?

CHAPTER IV
THE NEW WORLD



Indians Hunting Buffaloes

When first visited by Europeans, the country now called the United States was inhabited by American Indians. These natives lived mostly by hunting and fishing.

Many countries in Europe sent out explorers who helped to make known this country. The following list gives the most important of the services rendered by foreign nations:

ITALY

Three great and fearless discoverers were native Italians, but all were in the employ of other nations. Christopher Columbus, working for Spain, discovered America in 1492; John Cabot, in the service of England, explored the coast of Labrador in 1497. America was named for Americus Vespucci, who wrote about the New World.

From those early days until the present time, Italians who have come to the American shores have aided in unskilled labor, trades, manufacture, merchandise, and music.

SPAIN

Spain was one of the richest countries in Europe, and made her influence felt in South America, the southern and western part of North America, and the West Indies. The Spanish government sent the expédition, under Columbus, which discovered America.

Ponce de Leon explored Florida. Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama, discovering the Pacific Ocean. De Soto went from Tampa Bay to the Mississippi River, which he discovered. Cortez explored and conquered Mexico. Pizarro conquered Peru.

By the discoveries of Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Cortez, and De Soto, Spain laid claim to much of the New World. It made the first permanent settlement

within the limits of the United States at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565.

We are indebted to Spain for the discovery of our country, and since then Spaniards have helped in commerce and seamanship.

Ruins of old Spanish settlements and homes are found in Florida and California.

FRANCE

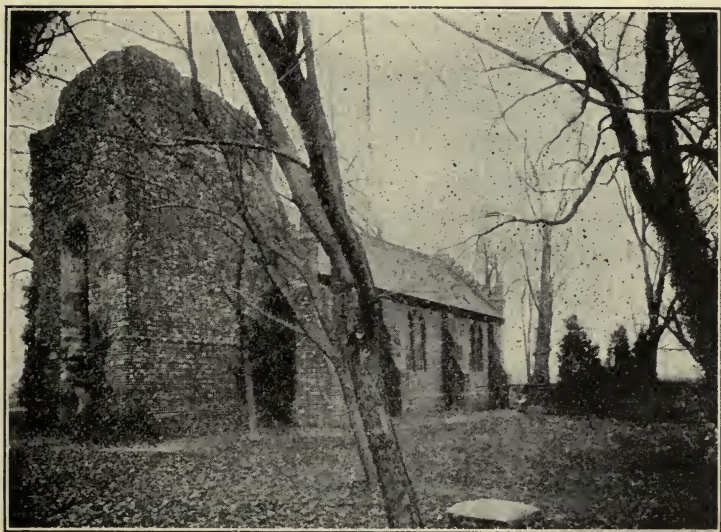
Explorers from France discovered the St. Lawrence River, the southern part of Canada, and the great middle section of the United States.

French and English interests clashed along the line of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and war developed. On account of religious persecution, the Huguenots of France took refuge in the United States. They made settlements in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Americans will ever be debtors to the French. During the time of great stress, when our independence was at stake, they helped by fighting for us and by financing us. Frenchmen have taken a great part in professional life, in commerce, and skilled labor. (The silk industry in New Jersey, and the farms and vineyards in California are mainly owned and worked by French people.) The government of Louisiana, named for a French king, still has its state laws based on those of France. These, of course, do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN

The English made claim to the land along the Atlantic Ocean. They based their rights on the discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot. In 1585 an expedition, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, made a settlement on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. This failed on account of the hardships the people had to endure—food was scarce and the Indians were hostile. Several other attempts failed. In 1607, the English made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and laid the foundation for the American nation. In 1620, the Puritans sought refuge in this country for freedom of worship, and founded Plymouth, Massachusetts.



Church at Jamestown

After a series of wars with Spain, France, and Holland, England secured control of nearly all of America east of the Mississippi River, including Canada.

It established colonies from the St. Lawrence River to Florida. It held these until the Revolutionary War, when the thirteen original colonies became independent.

Of these colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island held charters granted by the king of England; Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were proprietary and were governed by men who acted in place of the proprietor; New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were royal provinces, which had as their governors men who acted for the king.

To England we are greatly indebted, because from it we learned self-government based on equal rights. From other parts of the British Isles we have received help. The Irish have been in all work from hard labor to the professions of theology and law. The Scotch have taken part in philanthropy, statesmanship, education, invention, and business.

The names of Carnegie, philanthropist; Webster, statesman; John Paul Jones, naval commander; and those of the several Presidents of Scotch ancestry—Monroe, Grant, McKinley, and Wilson—are among the first of America.

The Welsh have contributed steadiness and sturdiness of character. Welshmen have worked in mines and on farms, and Roger Williams, preacher and founder of Rhode Island, and Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and author of the Declaration of Independence, were of Welsh origin.

Many of our earlier and later Presidents were of English origin—Washington, Adams, Madison, the Harrisons, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, and Cleveland.

Samuel Slater, who is called the father of American manufactures, was born in England; George Peabody, philanthropist; Timothy Cole and Benjamin West, painters; Whittier, Poe, Longfellow, Hawthorne, authors, were of English origin.

HOLLAND

Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of Holland, discovered the Hudson river in 1609. In 1623 the Dutch made a permanent settlement at Albany, N. Y. They held the state of New York as a Dutch colony until the English took it from them.

The early governors of New York were Dutch—Peter Stuyvesant, Peter Minuet, and others.

Men, such as the following, either came from Holland or were of Dutch extraction: Oliver Wendell Holmes, author; Walt Whitman, poet and patriot; Thomas A. Edison, inventor; Henry Van Dyke, author and diplomat; Edward Bok, author and pub-

lisher; Martin Van Buren, President, and Theodore Roosevelt, President, warrior, and author.

GERMANY

Germany was divided into many small countries. By invitation of William Penn, an English Quaker, a large number of Germans settled in Pennsylvania. Thousands of them followed from time to time.

Many worthy citizens have come from Germany. Such men as Jacob Schiff, philanthropist and financier; Isador and Oscar Straus, philanthropists; Carl Schurz, statesman and reformer, were of German origin.

SCANDINAVIANS

The Swedes and Norwegians were among the earliest explorers. They made the voyage to Iceland nearly a thousand years ago. Scandinavians began to emigrate to America in large numbers about the middle of the nineteenth century. They have been a great factor in agriculture, mining, lumbering, and seamanship.

The states of New Jersey and Delaware were first settled by people from Sweden.

Questions

1. When and by whom was America discovered?
2. In what country was the discoverer born?
3. Who claimed the land he found?
4. How did America get its name?
5. Name the countries in Europe which owned parts of what
6. Who claimed the land on the Atlantic coast?
7. What part was settled by the Dutch? The French?
8. Which country finally controlled the colonies?
9. Where was the first permanent settlement?
10. Where was the first permanent English settlement?
11. When was Plymouth colony settled?

CHAPTER V
THE GROWTH OF CONFEDERATION



A Colonial House

The American Union is the result of a century and a half of political association of colony with colony and state with state.

In 1643 the Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth colonies united to fight the Indians and to keep the Dutch away. In 1754 seven colonies met at Albany to plan a government which would unite the colonies and please the mother

country, England. This effort was a failure. In 1765 nine colonies met at New York to protest against the unjust acts of England. In 1774 twelve colonies met at Philadelphia and resolved to stop trading with England. The following year, 1775, the colonies revolted, and war began. Up to this time meetings of the colonies had ended in talk and petitions; but the Continental Congress, with delegates from all thirteen colonies, began to act.

At Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, the colonies declared themselves free and independent. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian. In 1781, the states united under a loose form of government called the Articles of Confederation.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution ended in victory. That a country composed of thirteen small countries, with an army of volunteers, should have gained independence by winning a war with Great Britain, the strongest nation in the world, is one of the wonders of history. The British general, Cornwallis, surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781. This practically ended the war, but it was formally ended by a treaty with Great Britain in 1783.

France gave men and money to the American cause. The names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and de Grasse of France; Pulaski and Kosciusko of

Poland; von Steuben and de Kalb of Germany, recall the bravery and patriotism of the foreigners who helped America to gain her liberty.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD

A spirit of unrest swept from one end of the country to the other at the close of the Revolutionary War. The Confederation was not strong enough to hold the states together. Agreements were broken, and state quarreled with state. This was a most critical period for the new country. It seemed that it was easier to win a victory over a great nation than to set up a sound government.

The Continental Congress of 1787 called a convention in order to amend the Articles of Confederation. James Madison, of Virginia, drew up the plan of government. "The form of the American government is only an outgrowth of the spirit which animated its founders. The American fathers loved liberty and believed the people should have a controlling hand in government, and they drew the Constitution in trend with their affections and beliefs."

The thirteen states in the order of their adoption of the Constitution are: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

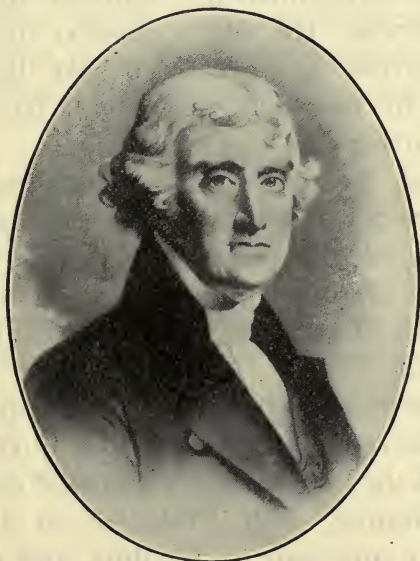
These states thus adopted a federal form of government, and Americans may say: "Under my government I know and exultantly feel both that I am

free and that I am not dangerously free to myself or to others. I know that if I act as I should no power on earth can touch my life, my liberty, my property.”

GREAT MEN

The history of the United States can be learned by the association of events and persons. The following are a few of the early patriots:

George Washington, general, statesman, and first President of the United States, was called the “Father of his country.”



Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, minister to

Paris, and later elected to the presidency, introduced the first bill in the Virginia assembly for religious freedom, made the Louisiana Purchase, and founded the University of Virginia.

James Madison, a statesman of great ability and purity of character, is called the "Father of the Constitution." He was Secretary of State during Jefferson's administration, and later was elected President. While Madison was President, America had her second war with England.

Robert Morris, financier, founded the Bank of North America. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and greatly helped the American cause from his own purse, as did his friend, Hayim Solomon, during the war and after it. Partly because of their generosity, they died in poverty.

John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, twice governor of Massachusetts, led the revolt against England. The British tried to capture Hancock, thinking in that way to end the struggle in the North.

Alexander Hamilton, general and statesman, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Washington. He founded the United States financial system.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, twice governor of Virginia, and minister to France, Spain, and England, announced the foreign policy of this country. This has become known as

the Monroe Doctrine, which states that any foreign power seeking to secure territory either in North or South America would be considered unfriendly to the United States.

Benjamin Franklin, statesman, thinker, and publisher, was thrice governor of Pennsylvania, and minister to France. It was Franklin who discovered the identity of lightning with electricity. He founded the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Patrick Henry, orator and statesman, and governor of Virginia, led the rising against England. The sentence, "Give me liberty or give me death," ended a famous oration delivered in Richmond.

Questions

1. What was the cause of the Revolution?
2. How long did the Revolutionary War last?
3. Who was commander-in-chief of the army of the colonies in the Revolutionary War?
4. What was the Declaration of Independence?
5. What was the chief result of the Revolution?
6. What happened at Yorktown, Va.?
7. What is the Monroe Doctrine?

CHAPTER VI

THE NATION

This country is called the United States because it is made up of states united to form one government. There are forty-eight states in the Union.

Names of the states and of their capitals:

Alabama	-----	Montgomery
Arizona	-----	Phoenix
Arkansas	-----	Little Rock
California	-----	Sacramento
Colorado	-----	Denver
Connecticut	-----	Hartford
Delaware	-----	Dover
Florida	-----	Tallahassee
Georgia	-----	Atlanta
Idaho	-----	Boisé
Illinois	-----	Springfield
Indiana	-----	Indianapolis
Iowa	-----	Des Moines
Kansas	-----	Topeka
Kentucky	-----	Frankfort
Louisiana	-----	Baton Rouge
Maine	-----	Augusta
Maryland	-----	Annapolis
Massachusetts	-----	Boston
Michigan	-----	Lansing
Minnesota	-----	St. Paul
Mississippi	-----	Jackson

Missouri	Jefferson City
Montana	Helena
Nebraska	Lincoln
Nevada	Carson City
New Hampshire	Concord
New Jersey	Trenton
New Mexico	Santa Fé
New York	Albany
North Carolina	Raleigh
North Dakota	Bismarck
Ohio	Columbus
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Salem
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Providence
South Carolina	Columbia
South Dakota	Pierre
Tennessee	Nashville
Texas	Austin
Utah	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Montpelier
Virginia	Richmond
Washington	Olympia
West Virginia	Charleston
Wisconsin	Madison
Wyoming	Cheyenne

After the United States became independent, it extended its territory westward until the Stars and Stripes floated from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Every time the flag has flown over new land, it has meant that the people of that country have gained great benefits. Land has sometimes been obtained by war, but more often by purchase.

NEW TERRITORY GAINED

1. By the conquest of George Rogers Clark.
2. By the purchase of Louisiana territory from Napoleon in 1803.
3. By the purchase of Florida from Spain in 1819.
4. By the annexation of Texas in 1845.
5. By treaty and purchase from Mexico in 1848 and '50.
6. By treaty with England in the case of Oregon territory.
7. By purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1868.
8. By annexation of the Hawaiian Islands in 1900.
9. By annexation of Porto Rico.
10. By purchase of the Panama Canal site from Panama.
11. By purchase of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies from Denmark.
12. By treaties with England concerning the boundary lines between the United States and Canada.
13. By treaty with Spain — the Philippines and other Pacific islands.

TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES

On the American Continent

Indian reservations, national parks, government reservations.

Alaska, bought from Russia.

The District of Columbia, ceded by Maryland and Virginia.

The Panama Canal strip, leased from Panama in 1904.

Insular Possessions

Hawaii, annexed in 1900 at its own request.

Porto Rico, annexed after the Spanish war.

The Philippine Islands and Guam, acquired by the treaty of Paris after the Spanish war.

Samoa, partly acquired in 1899.

Virgin Islands, bought from Denmark in 1914.

THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

Through a century and a half, the United States has fought for freedom on land and sea, and brought a large measure of liberty to Americans, to our neighbors, and to the world.

FREEDOM OF THE LAND

At different times in the history of the world, other countries have been ruled so as to give some benefits to all the people within their borders; but it was not until the Stars and Stripes of the United States waved that the lower and middle classes of white people obtained certain rights and privileges.

In the United States there is no aristocracy of birth, education, or wealth; and there is no ruler who believes that the people were made for his benefit. All citizens are equal before the law.

To secure this liberty, the brave colonists had to fight a tyrant king, George III, who firmly believed in the "divine right of kings"—that the king could do no wrong. These men rebelled against his unjust measures and declared themselves independent.

It was through the Revolutionary War that the freedom of the land was gained, and a few years later the Constitution was ratified.

This Constitution of ours was an example for other countries; they copied it, and since the American Revolution the people in many lands have come to realize that kings are not divine, but are mortal men who should be servants of the people.

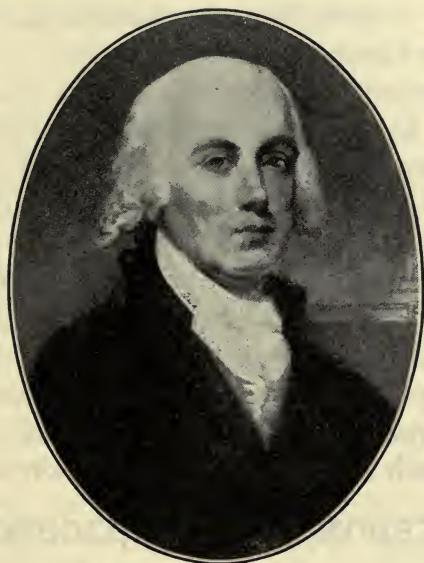
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Just as by means of the American Revolution American freedom was won, so through the war of 1812 with England and the war with Tripoli, the freedom of the seas was furthered. The United States has always stood for the freedom of the seas. Because of its earnest advocacy, this freedom will, no doubt, come some day.

The corsairs of Africa preyed upon the trade ships of all nations. In order to go from place to place in the Mediterranean, each country had to pay money to these pirates. It was not until the United States refused to submit to their rule and made war on them that the ocean lanes became free from pirate ships.

England claimed the privilege of searching Amer-

ican ships and taking from them all men born Englishmen, no matter whether they were naturalized American citizens or not. It was during the administration of President Madison that the United



James Madison

States was forced to go to war with England over this. It was a brave effort to bring about the freedom of the seas in time of war.

FREEDOM OF THE AMERICAS

It was not long after the seas were made free for the ships of all nations that the United States, by announcing the Monroe Doctrine, made free most of the other countries on this side of the Atlantic.

Spain was trying to regain some of her lost colonies in South America; and Russia began to come down from the coast of Alaska. The republics to the south appealed to us for help, and the President issued the famous Monroe Doctrine in his annual message to Congress (1823).

It announced that:

- (1) The United States would not interfere in Europe,
- (2) Nor with any recognized European colonies in America; but that
- (3) No new European colonies should be planted in America, and
- (4) The United States would not "view with indifference" an attempt by any nation of Europe to reduce an independent nation of North or South America to the condition of a colony.

FREEDOM OF OUR NEIGHBORS

It will be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine prevented European nations from gaining new land in America, but there were countries which owned American colonies and had held possession of them from early times.

Spain, as we have stated, owned much land on this side of the Atlantic. It took no care of the people of these colonies, but worked them under hard taskmasters, who did all they could to fill the coffers of Spain with riches.

In 1898, the United States called the attention of the Spanish government to its cruel treatment of its Cuban subjects, our neighbors. Our warship, the *Maine*, was blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. This was the signal for war.

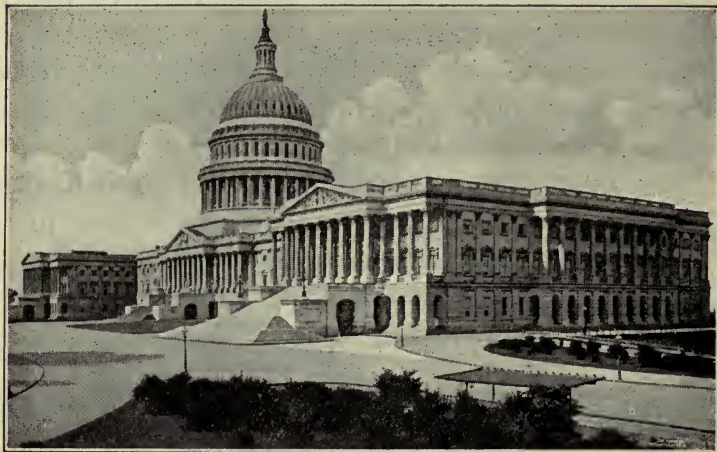
In a short time we brought Spain to terms, and it gave freedom to our Cuban neighbors. They have been most grateful to us for their release from Spain and for the introduction of many things for the welfare of the island.

FREEDOM OF THE WORLD

Believing firmly in democracy as tried and proved, the United States, step by step, extended democracy to the countries on this side of the ocean. When the World War came, most of the European nations were involved. Up to this time, the United States had pursued the policy of not interfering in European quarrels. It was, however, no longer possible for America to remain out of the struggle, and it threw its strength to the allies and saved them from defeat. Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States at this time and worked for the freedom of governments. The basis of peace was the self-determination of all nations.

THE CAPITAL

The first capital of the United States under the Constitution was New York City. The second capi-



The Capitol at Washington

tal was Philadelphia, and the third and present capital is Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the banks of the Potomac River.

THE FLAG

The American flag, as now used, was made by Betsy Ross in Philadelphia in 1776. Each stripe stands for one of the thirteen original states, and a star was added for each state as it came into the Union. The red indicates strength, the white purity, and the blue truth.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ambassadors and ministers represent the United States at the seats of government of all nations.

Consuls represent the citizens in the principal cities of the world.

INDUSTRIES

The United States has more miles of railroad and of telephone and telegraph lines than any other country in the world.

The chief things that the United States sells to other nations are iron and steel products, cotton, foodstuffs, and oils. The chief things that the United States buys from them are sugar, hides, rubber, coffee, chemicals, and manufactured articles.

CITIES

The United States has a population of 110,000,000. New York is the second largest city in the world. Other leading cities are:

Boston	Philadelphia	Richmond
Chicago	Galveston	Norfolk
Cleveland	New Orleans	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Atlanta	Washington
Detroit	Buffalo	San Francisco
Denver	Baltimore	Los Angeles
Pittsburgh	Charleston	Dallas

SOME GREAT AMERICAN INVENTORS

Robert Fulton, builder of the first successful steamboat.

Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin.

S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.
A. G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.
Thomas A. Edison, inventor of electric lighting.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Decoration (or Memorial) Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Armistice Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, December 25.

Questions

1. Name the thirteen original states.
2. Why are they called "original states"?
3. How many states are there now?
4. What territories and possessions does the United States own?
5. Where is Alaska?
6. Where are the Hawaiian Islands?
7. Where is the Panama Canal?
8. When did the United States have a war with Mexico?
9. When did the United States have a war with Spain?
10. What was the cause of it?
11. Why did the United States enter the World War?
12. Who was President at the time of this war?
13. When was the American flag made?
14. Who made the first American flag?

15. What do the Stars and Stripes stand for?
16. Describe the United States flag.
17. How many stars are in the flag?
18. Where was the first capital of the United States?
19. Who represents the United States in other countries?
20. Who appoints ambassadors and consuls?
26. What are the chief things the United States buys from foreign nations?
22. What is the population of the United States?
23. Name some of the leading cities.
24. Name several great American inventors.
25. Name the national holidays.
26. Why is July 4 a holiday?

CHAPTER VII

THE GOVERNMENT

The Constitution states that there shall be three departments of government—executive, legislative, and judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The President is the head of this branch of the government. The executive sees that the laws are carried out. Courts, officers of the departments, and the army and navy, may be used for this purpose if need be.

The President

The Constitution says that:

1. The President must be thirty-five years old.
2. He must be a native citizen of the United States.
3. He must have lived fourteen years in the United States.
4. He must be elected by a majority of electors from the states who are chosen by the people; or, in case of no majority, by the House of Representatives. Each state has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.
5. The President is elected for four years.

6. He may be re-elected as often as the people desire, but no President has served more than two terms.

7. He is elected every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

8. The President may be impeached for misconduct.

9. The President takes the oath of office on March 4 of the year following the election.

President's Oath of Office

I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Powers and Duties of the President

1. He appoints certain officials — ambassadors, postmasters, judges, marshals, etc., with the approval of the Senate, and removes them at pleasure.

2. With the approval of the Senate, he makes treaties with foreign countries.

3. He may pardon criminals in Federal prisons.

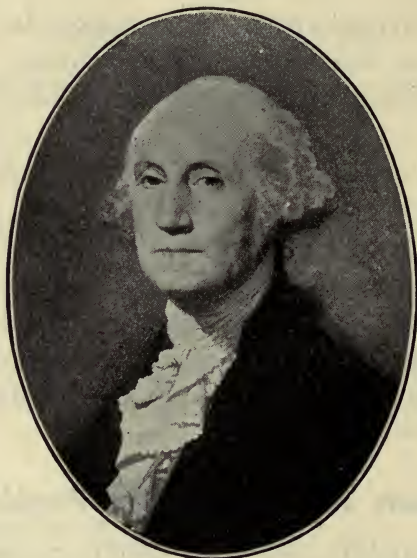
4. He may call Congress in special session.

5. He approves or vetoes bills passed by Congress.

6. He informs Congress of the needs of the country.

7. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

8. He must make a report each year to Congress. This is called the President's message.



George Washington

Presidents of the United States (1789-1922)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George Washington | 10. John Tyler |
| 2. John Adams | 11. James Knox Polk |
| 3. Thomas Jefferson | 12. Zachary Taylor |
| 4. James Madison | 13. Millard Fillmore |
| 5. James Monroe | 14. Franklin Pierce |
| 6. John Quincy Adams | 15. James Buchanan |
| 7. Andrew Jackson | 16. Abraham Lincoln |
| 8. Martin Van Buren | 17. Andrew Johnson |
| 9. William Henry Harrison | 18. Ulysses S. Grant |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 19. Rutherford B. Hayes | 24. Grover Cleveland |
| 20. James A. Garfield | 25. William McKinley |
| 21. Chester A. Arthur | 26. Theodore Roosevelt |
| 22. Grover Cleveland | 27. William H. Taft |
| 23. Benjamin Harrison | 28. Woodrow Wilson |
| 29. Warren G. Harding | |

The Vice President

1. The Vice President is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President.

2. The Vice President succeeds the President, if he should die, become disabled, or be impeached.

3. The Vice President is the chairman of the Senate.

The Cabinet

The cabinet is composed of a group of men named by the President to be his advisers. These may be removed from office at the will of the President. Each member of the cabinet is head of a department. The members are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Secretary of State | 6. Secretary of Interior |
| 2. Secretary of War | 7. Secretary of Commerce |
| 3. Secretary of Treasury | 8. Secretary of Labor |
| 4. Secretary of Navy | 9. Postmaster-General |
| 5. Secretary of Agriculture | 10. Attorney-General |

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

This branch has the power of making the laws of the United States.

Congress

Congress is made up of two bodies, called the Senate and the House of Representatives.

1. To become a law a bill must be passed by both houses. Then it is sent to the President for his approval. When he signs it, it becomes a law. If he doesn't act at all, it becomes a law in ten days. If he does not like it, he vetoes it and sends it back to the body from which it came. If two thirds of the members wish it, they can pass a bill over the President's veto. Otherwise the bill fails to become law.

2. Congress meets the first Monday in December of each year;—besides, it sometimes meets in extra session.

The Senate

1. The Senate has ninety-six members.
2. Each state has two Senators.
3. Senators are elected by voters.
4. The Constitution says that a Senator must be thirty years old and must have been a citizen of the United States for nine years.
5. He must be a resident of the state which he represents.
6. The term of office is six years.

The House of Representatives

1. The number of Representatives is proportional to population.

2. The Constitution says that a Representative must be twenty-five years old and must have been a citizen of the United States for seven years.

3. He must reside in the district which he represents.

4. Representatives are elected by the voters.

5. The term of office is two years.

Special Powers of the Senate

1. It approves or rejects appointments made by the President.

2. It approves or rejects treaties with foreign countries.

3. It tries impeachment cases of United States officials.

Special Powers of the House of Representatives

1. It chooses a Speaker from its membership.

2. It must originate bills for raising money.

3. It impeaches United States officials before the Senate.

Some of the Powers of Congress

1. It makes laws for the whole United States.

2. It passes bills over the President's veto by a two-thirds majority.

3. It lays duties, excises, and other taxes.

4. It regulates commerce with foreign nations and between the states.

5. It regulates the money system.
6. It establishes post offices.
7. It declares war.
8. It passes acts for the support of the army and navy.
9. It passes laws of naturalization.
10. It passes acts for borrowing money for the government.

Some Things Congress May Not Do

1. Place an export tax on goods shipped out of the country.
2. Grant titles of nobility.
3. Impose a direct tax, other than an income tax, except on the basis of population.
4. Establish a national religion.
5. Make a religious test for citizenship or for office-holding.
6. Restrict religious freedom.
7. Keep a person in jail without trial.
8. Punish without a court trial.
9. Prohibit freedom of speech.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The duty of this branch is to explain and apply the laws made by Congress.

The Supreme Court is the highest court. It was created by the Constitution. The decisions of this court are final.

1. The court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

2. Justices are appointed by the President.

3. They serve for life or during good behavior.

4. The Supreme Court sits at Washington, D. C.

5. The Federal courts created by Congress are: Circuit Court of Appeals—nine circuits; District Court of the United States—nearly a hundred districts; Court of Claims, which hears cases of claims against the United States; Court of Customs Appeal, which tries cases under the tariff laws.

Cases Tried in the Supreme Court

1. Disputes about treaties.

2. Troubles with ambassadors and ministers.

3. Troubles on the ocean.

4. Troubles between the United States and any state or citizen.

5. Troubles between two or more states.

6. Troubles between a state and citizens of another state.

7. Troubles between citizens of different states.

8. Troubles between a state or its citizens and a foreign country or the citizens of that country.

Questions

1. What is the chief executive of the United States called?

2. Who is now President of the United States?

3. Where does the President live?

4. How long is the term of office of the President?

5. May a President be re-elected more than once?
6. Who succeeds the President of the United States in case of death or disability?
7. Who elects the President of the United States?
8. What qualifications does the United States Constitution say the President must have?
9. When is the Vice President elected?
10. What duties has the Vice President?
11. What is the purpose of the President's cabinet?
12. How do cabinet members secure their offices?
13. Who approves the President's appointments?
14. How may cabinet members be removed?
15. Who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States?
16. What are some of the powers of the President?
17. What is the President's message?
18. Who was the first President of the United States?
19. What man, who afterward became President, framed the Declaration of Independence?
20. How many Presidents have there been?
21. Who was President of the United States during the War between the States?
22. Who was President during the war with Spain? During the World War?
23. What ex-Presidents are living?
24. What is the law-making department of the United States called?
25. What is Congress, and of what branches is it composed?
26. Where does Congress meet?
27. How many Senators has each state?
28. How is a United States Senator elected?
29. What is the length of the term of office of Senators?
30. How many Senators are there?
31. Who are the Senators from your state?

32. How is the number of Representatives from each state in Congress determined?

33. How many Representatives in Congress are there from your state?

34. How often are Congressmen elected?

35. Who is the Congressman from your district?

36. What is the length of the term of office of a Representative in Congress?

37. Who presides over the meetings of the Senate?

38. Who presides over the meetings of the House of Representatives?

39. What branch of Congress approves United States treaties with foreign countries?

40. What branch of Congress approves the public officials appointed by the President?

41. What is meant by impeachment?

42. What special powers has the House of Representatives?

43. What body in the United States declares war?

44. When does Congress meet in regular session?

45. Who may call Congress in special session?

46. What is the highest court in the United States?

47. When was the Supreme Court established?

48. How many judges are in the Supreme Court?

49. Who is now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

50. Where does the Supreme Court sit? --

51. How do members of the Supreme Court secure their office?

52. How long do they serve?

53. What court issues naturalization papers?

54. Name other Federal courts.

55. How are these other United States courts established?

56. What kind of government has the United States?

57. What kind of government has your native country?

58. What is meant by a republic?

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONSTITUTION¹

The men and women who first made permanent settlement in the United States came from England. The laws that they made were mainly based upon the three great statements called the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, and the Petition of Rights. These were obtained from English kings by men unwilling not to have some rights. Because of these rights of citizenship in the mother country the English colonists desired to have them in this land.

Our government is the oldest in the world. When our Constitution was formed England had a king who directed affairs in that country. Many years later the king ceased to govern and the "crown became the House of Commons."

France was ruled by a king who believed that the country existed for royalty. Since our Constitution was adopted, France has had six monarchs; Spain has had several; Russia has been governed by czars who were cruel to their subjects; there was no united Italy; no kingdom of the Netherlands; no Belgium, and no united Germany.

Governments have come and gone; they were not strong enough to stand the troubles at home, or those

¹ For the text of the Constitution, see page 80.

from a foreign foe. The Constitution of the United States still stands in all its strength.

The Constitution was framed in 1787 by men who founded the government of the United States. It is our most valuable legal possession. Men fought to establish such a government; they have fought to uphold its principles; and, if need be, they will fight again to preserve them.

When you swear allegiance to the United States, it means that you believe in the principles of the Constitution and in the laws based upon it.

THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

The Constitution states that:

1. The United States has a republican form of government.
2. The people govern through representatives elected by the people.
3. There are three branches of the government—executive, legislative, and judicial.
4. The head of the government is called the President.
5. Any person born in this country, who is thirty-five years old, and has lived here fourteen years, may be President.
6. The President is elected to serve four years.
7. Each state has two Senators.

8. Each state, according to population, has a certain number of members in the House of Representatives.

9. Congress is made up of the Senate, the upper house, and the House of Representatives, the lower house.

10. Congress makes the laws for the United States.

11. The duty of the Supreme Court is to see that the laws passed by Congress do not conflict with the Constitution and that they are enforced.

12. No law may conflict with the Constitution, which, however, can be amended when three fourths of the states desire it.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. A citizen of one state going into another state has all the rights of a citizen of that state.

2. A person committing a crime in one state, and seeking refuge in another state, must return to the place of the crime for trial, if the state where the crime was committed requests it.

3. The right to trial by jury and a speedy trial is confirmed.

4. Persons, property, papers are protected from unreasonable search.

5. Congress can neither pass a law establishing a national religion nor make a religious requirement for public office.

6. No private property shall be taken for public use without pay.

The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.—WILLIAM TYLER PAGE.

Questions

1. What is the Constitution?
2. By whom was the Constitution written?
3. What kind of government has the United States?
4. What is the republican form of government?
5. How do the people rule?
6. Name some Representatives.
7. Give some statements from the Constitution.
8. Why should we uphold the Constitution?
9. How many branches of government are there?
10. What are the general principles laid down by the Constitution?
11. How may the Constitution be changed?
12. What is the American's creed?

CHAPTER IX

NATURALIZATION

Naturalization is the act of government which gives the alien the rights and privileges of a native citizen.

WHO ARE CITIZENS

The following persons are citizens of the United States:

1. All persons born in the United States, except the children of diplomatic agents and enemy aliens.
2. Children born in foreign countries whose parents are citizens of the United States.
3. Foreign women who marry citizens of the United States.
4. Indians who pay taxes.
5. Naturalized persons.

STEPS IN NATURALIZATION

There are several stages or steps in the process of becoming a citizen. You must begin with the first paper, called the Declaration of Intention. It is an oath in which you renounce your allegiance to your native country and declare your wish to become a citizen of the United States.

To Secure the First Paper

1. You must be eighteen years old or over.
2. The time you lived in America before you were eighteen years old counts the same as it does after.
3. The clerk of the Federal Court or the principal of the Americanization school will show you how to make out the paper.
4. The first paper you took out is good in any state in the Union.
5. Take care of your first paper, but if you do lose it, go to the clerk of the court and he will give you another.
6. The first paper costs one dollar and is good for seven years.

Requirements for Second Paper

1. You must have lived five years within the United States and one year in the state in which you apply for citizenship.
2. The interval of time between taking out the first and the second papers must be two years, but not more than seven years.
3. You must be at least twenty-one years old.
4. You must be of good moral character.
5. You must believe in organized government.
6. You must not believe in polygamy.
7. You must take the first paper to court when you go for the second paper.

8. You must take two citizens with you to the clerk of the court and to the court examination.

9. If these citizens were foreigners, they must take their naturalization papers with them.

10. They must take oath that you have lived five years in the United States and one year in the state in which you apply for citizenship; that you are a good man, and will make a good citizen.

11. If the witnesses cannot come to court at the appointed time, change of date may be made, if the clerk is given three days' notice.

12. You must read and write English, and know something of the history of the United States and the laws that govern the people.

13. The cost of filing this petition is four dollars.

14. You may change your name, if there are no legal objections.

You will be asked these questions, which you must answer under oath:

1. What is your full name?
2. Have you been known under any other name?
3. Where do you live?
4. Where were you born?
5. In what month, day, year, were you born?
6. When did you come to the United States?
7. From what country did you sail?
8. Where did you land?
9. On what vessel did you come?
10. When and where did you get your first paper?
11. Are you married?

12. What is your wife's name?
13. Where was your wife born?
14. Where does your wife live?
15. How many children have you?
16. Give each of their names, date and place of birth, and where they now live.
17. Do you believe in organized government?
18. Are you a member of any society that is opposed to organized government?
19. Do you believe in the principles of the Constitution of the United States?
20. Are you a polygamist?
21. Will you make the United States your home?
22. Do you speak the English language?
23. Have you lived in the United States five years?
24. Have you lived in this state one year?

Ninety Days Later

When ninety days have passed, the clerk of the court will mail you a notice to come before the judge of the Federal Court. If the court is satisfied that you have complied with the legal requirements, and that you will make a good citizen, you will take your oath of allegiance.

The Oath of Allegiance

I----- (using name of person)-----, do solemnly declare on oath that I will absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly to (name of sovereignty, etc.) of whom I have hithertofore been a subject. That I will sup-

port and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God.

Rights Gained

1. You will receive the rights of citizenship granted by the Constitution. These rights are the same as for the native born, except that no alien born can become President.
2. Your right to vote and hold office is secured.
3. Your wife and children, living in this country, become citizens.
4. You become eligible for the civil service.
5. You secure the protection of the United States government at home and abroad.
6. You have the civil rights guaranteed all citizens.
7. You have the right of state citizenship.

Some Additional Facts

1. All persons arriving after September, 1906, must have a Certificate of Arrival. This certificate may be obtained from the Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.
2. Unmarried women and widows may take out naturalization papers.
3. Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens under the Constitution of the United States.
4. When an alien, who has taken out the first paper, dies, his widow and minor children may be

naturalized without making a Declaration of Intention.

5. Soldiers honorably discharged from the United States army need prove but one year's residence in the United States and need no first paper.

6. Sailors who have served five years in the United States navy need no first paper.

7. Those who have served an enlistment in the United States marine corps need no first paper.

8. Sailors who have served three years after date of first papers on a United States merchant ship may get the second paper by showing the first paper and an honorable discharge.

Questions

1. What is naturalization?
2. Who may be naturalized in the United States?
3. What is a Declaration of Intention?
4. Where can you take out these papers?
5. Where did you take out your first paper?
6. What are some of the questions you must answer on your second paper?
7. How soon may a first paper be taken out?
8. How many years must pass after you have the first paper before you may ask for the second?
9. How long must you live in the United States before you may ask for the second paper?
10. How long do you have to live in a state before you may ask for the second paper?
11. What is an oath of allegiance?

APPENDIX

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a

history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He had refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armîes of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.

We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

• Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of

New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party con-

victed shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold office during the term

of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section II. 1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section IV. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States,—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes

shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section III. 1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall

be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

George Clymer
Thomas Fitzsimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouverneur Morris

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

DELAWARE

George Read
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jacob Broom

CONNECTICUT

William Samuel Johnson
Roger Sherman

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer
Daniel Carroll

NEW JERSEY

William Livingston
David Brearley
William Paterson
Jonathan Dayton

VIRGINIA

John Blair
James Madison, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA

Benjamin Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robert Morris

NORTH CAROLINA

William Blount
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Hugh Williamson

SOUTH CAROLINA

John Rutledge
Charles C. Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few
Abraham Baldwin

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person should be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in the time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Article XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct

lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate,—The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the

State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article XV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Article XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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